

There's an art in writing stories,  
There's an art in making love;  
But the art in getting married  
Is all other arts above.

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HALL & SON will furnish a good portion of the things you will need about that cottage, such as

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That's why there is more Cyrus Noble whiskey sold than any other brand.  
It is pure—old—and honest.  
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AT

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No. 141 Hotel Street.

## ANGRY WORDS IN SENATE AND ADJOURNMENT PREVENTS ROW

(Continued from Page 1.)

as it scratched uncertainly across the page of a document could be heard, and there was everything to indicate that something would "pop." The reading of the journal by the clerk did not attract much attention. Upon motion of Dickey the minutes of the preceding day were approved as read.

F. W. Beckley, chairman of the committee on public health, read a report from his committee against the petition of the fifty-three residents of Waialua who asked that the United States quarantine regulations, as far as they concerned Hawaii, be repealed as introduced by Mahoe. It was moved that the report be accepted and adopted. Mahoe jumped to his feet with a request that the matter be reconsidered, which was done. He also asked that the matter be referred to the committee on printing and be taken up as the order of the day today.

Paele moved the report be referred to the committee on judiciary, as it had a few law points to be decided.

Dickey said the matter was a very ridiculous proposition. The Legislature had no right to attempt to repeal the United States laws. He moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Gillfillan said there certainly were law points to be decided, inasmuch as there were no laws made in the year 1899, which date appeared in the bill, and it certainly was very ridiculous to treat upon the matter at all. Yes, he considered the judiciary committee would have its hands full when it came to deciding the points of law involved. He challenged the Waialua member to offer anything in rebuttal of his statement.

The speaker put the motion to have the bill referred to the judiciary committee. The motion was lost.

Robertson moved the petition and report be made the order of the day today and received a vociferous chorus of kokuas from Mahoe and Paele. He objected to a discussion of the merits before it was properly discussed. He would vote against the summary dismissal of any matter before it was discussed. He would vote against the bill, anyhow, but that was no reason why it should be thrown out without a proper discussion of its merits. Upon a vote the bill will become today's order of business.

The committee's report was as follows:

"Our committee on public health, to whom was referred the petition signed by fifty-three residents and voters of the Second precinct, Fifth representative district, and introduced by Representative S. K. Mahoe, February 28, 1901, beg leave to report as follows: The prayer of the petition is beyond the authority of this Territorial Legislature to grant and that the petitioners be denied and the petition rejected."

The report was signed by F. W. Beckley, J. Ewaldiko, A. F. Gillfillan and H. M. Kanlio.

Chairman Emmelhuth, for the judiciary committee, handed in reports on House bills 3, 5, 6 and 10, repealing sections of the Civil Code, which were read by the clerk.

As to bill 6, the committee recommended it be passed as at present before the House in printed form.

Bill 5 was reported on favorably.

Bill 10, for the appointment of a third judge for the First Circuit Court. The great stress of work now on the calendar has blocked the efforts of one judge and the committee thought the bill should pass.

Bill 5, relating to guardianship of persons outside the Territory, was reported on favorably.

Robertson moved the reports be laid on the table, to be considered with the bills, which passed.

Robertson desired to introduce a bill of which he had given notice the day before, which was "An act to amend section 1 of the Penal Code." Upon motion the bill passed its first reading by title. The same disposition was made of Robertson's bill relating to the sale of alcohol.

Jonah Kumalae gave notice of a bill he would introduce, entitled, "An act to provide a flag for the Territory of Hawaii."

Robertson thought it more important that the Territory be provided with a seal instead of a flag. The speaker said a bill was already before the House to that effect.

Nailima gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to election of delegates from Hawaii to the United States Congress.

Makainai gave notice of his intention to introduce two bills, one regarding sewers and the other relative to the maintenance of public highways.

Ewaldiko gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal section 815 and amend the same regarding dog taxes.

Makainai moved that he be allowed to introduce a bill for which he had given notice and that it be passed at its first reading. It was an act to amend sections 872 and 873 of the Penal Laws of 1897.

Aylett gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320 and 321 of the Penal Laws.

Kanlio gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend section 780 of the Civil Code. The same was read by title at its first reading.

The act to provide that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on public buildings passed its first reading.

Hihio gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "Suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices," and to repeal sections 853 to 863, inclusive, of the Penal Laws.

Dickey gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to disorderly houses.

Dickey also moved to amend a section of the rules regarding corrections of the clerk's minutes.

Dickey asked leave to introduce an act of which he had given former notice. Permission was granted and the same was read by title as follows: "An act empowering district magistrates to issue commissions to take testimony."

Dickey introduced an act of which he had given notice, as follows: "To abolish personal taxes." It passed its first reading by title.

Makainai moved to reconsider the joint resolution of the House and Senate introduced last Friday having ref-

erence to the erection of buildings in the burned district, and there began a wearisome debate which lasted all day. Dickey said the member was out of order. Makainai thought the resolution was tabled and not passed. Robertson did not think anything was done with the resolution on Monday. It would require a suspension of the rules to reconsider it. Makainai moved to suspend the rules and the motion was carried. Makainai again moved to the reconsideration of the bill, which was voted on favorably. The resolution was to prohibit the Superintendent of Public Works from issuing any more permits for erecting buildings in the burned district until the sanitary condition there had been investigated by a committee of the Legislature. He thought it best to have the committee appointed at once to see whether the fire limits should be extended. Two fires had already occurred there and he did not want to see a repetition. Emmelhuth said the purpose was to restrain the granting of further permits until a joint committee could investigate. The resolution should be passed followed by another to appoint the committees and give them at least ten days in which to ascertain conditions on which to base the project of extending the fire limits to take in the burned district.

Mossman said this resolution was presented Friday afternoon and was resurrected. Looking matters over, it seemed this place was burned intentionally instead of being accidental. According to the law now in existence the erection of wooden buildings is permitted there. If this was allowed and an attempt was made to have only fire-proof buildings, they were usurping their powers. People were paying heavy taxes there and did not have sufficient means to erect buildings there. If the resolution were passed the poor people would be squeezed. "I hear that this fire was not accidental, but was set on fire on purpose," was Mossman's parting shot.

Emmelhuth said the resolution was introduced in the interests of the community at large. The Legislature should assist in helping the Government. The Government did enough of that. It strengthens the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works by appointing this committee. It was no more than right after he called the Legislature's attention to the matter that that body should inquire into them. He said that no man would stand firmer for the rights of the poor than he. "I deny," said he, "that standing for the rights of the poor would bring additional burdens upon them. They have had enough burdens in the past. I repeat that the only course for us in doing something that the Government proposes for the best interests is to assist the Government in righting the conditions."

Aylett was strongly in favor of the resolution. The majority of the people who lived in the burned district were poor, and a committee should be appointed to investigate. The troubles that came on these people were probably not accidental. The damage, however, was done and the people scattered. They wanted to get some income from their property.

Beckley asked whether the committee to be appointed was limited to ten days in which to make their report. Emmelhuth said it did not. If that was the sense of the resolution the House should know it definitely. He thought it gave the superintendent the right to stop granting permits for wooden buildings and no action might be taken until the next session. The House was assembled to make laws for the benefit of all. The Board of Health was giving permits. He wanted to remind the members of the Fourth district that until a change was made they could not interfere with the existing law. He did not think the superintendent should be given so much power, and he was strongly in favor of rejecting it. The poor could not put up a building worth \$10,000, \$25,000. It was preposterous.

The member from Molokai lost sight of the fact that the extension of the fire limits which would cause them to erect only fire-proof buildings would safeguard their interests and be a benefit to the community at large.

The resolution was to him like the trunk of an elephant sticking through a window into the House, while the body was outside and could not gain entrance. The Government had in the past squeezed the poor and assisted the rich. He would favor a resolution which did not prohibit the present granting of permits.

Emmelhuth confessed to a great deal of regret that the resolution was opposed, and he offered an amendment to the bill that a committee of three members from the House be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Senate and provide legislation for the burned district and report in ten days. Beckley thought five days was sufficient and Emmelhuth accepted the suggestion.

As the clock struck the noon hour many of the members began clamoring for a recess and an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

Following is a summary of bills introduced and notice of others which will be presented later:

J. K. Hihio gave notice of an act for the suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices, and to repeal sections 853 to 863 of the Penal Code.

H. M. Kanlio gave notice of an act to amend section 811 of the Civil Code relating to cart and dray tax.

R. W. Aylett gave notice of an act to repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320 and 323 of the Penal Laws.

J. Ewaldiko gave notice of an act to repeal section 815 and amend section 816 of the Civil Code relating to dog tax and re-enacting section 812 of the Civil Code of 1897, relating to tax on carts.

J. P. Makainai gave notice of an act providing for the contract and management of the Government sewerage system; also to amend section 374 of chapter 24 of the Civil Laws of 1897 relating to the maintenance of highways.

W. B. Nailima gave notice of an act to provide for the election of delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, fixing the time, place and manner of holding such elections; providing for notice of vacancy and for ordering a special election to fill such vacancy; also providing for the approval and ratification of the



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FORT STREET.  
A few Remnants that Saturday's rain left on our counters.

election of such delegate voted for at the general election held in the Territory of Hawaii in the year A. D. 1900.

John Kumalae gave notice of an act to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii.

The judiciary committee's report on bill No. 5 says there is no law in the Territory that provides for the removal of persons under guardianship from this Territory; nor is there any law to authorize the payment of money or the transfer of other personal property of non-resident wards to their guardian in other jurisdictions. It is the sole object of the bill to provide for these matters; the passage of the bill is recommended.

The judiciary committee also recommended the passage of bill No. 6, providing for the appointment of an additional judge of the First circuit, Island of Oahu.

Bill No. 3, giving circuit judges jurisdiction at chambers to appoint a guardian of a non-resident ward, is reported favorably. Bill No. 6, also favorably reported, is designed to still further harmonize the laws relating to guardians and wards.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly upon the fall of the gavel at 2 o'clock the House, under the suspension of the rules, gained during the morning session, resumed its discussion of the resolution relative to the discontinuance of permits for erecting buildings in the old "burned district," or for the extension of the present fire limits to include that section of the City.

Emmelhuth, with the leave of the House, submitted a substitute amendment in place of the one he hurriedly presented at the morning session. It was as follows: "That a committee consisting of three members of the House be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Senate in regard to the matters referred to and that the joint committee report within ten session days after the appointment of the Senate committee."

Ewaldiko moved an amendment that the committee consist of five members instead of three, which Emmelhuth accepted.

Fredergast said it was a very important resolution. The committee should be appointed at once. Some of the Chinese were holding leases on the district which had but a short time to run, and it would be a hardship to compel them to construct fire-proof buildings. To let them derive revenue they should be allowed to erect whatever buildings they desired. Further discussion should be

deferred until after the report of the committee.

Makainai wanted to know what Emmelhuth's amendment was. Didn't know what "a like committee" meant. Emmelhuth said the House could not name the number of members which the Senate would appoint. Makainai contended that the fire was caused by the order of the Government. By the refusal of the Public Works Department to grant permits, the poor property owners of the district now looked to the Legislature to obtain what he alleged was relief. The House could not order the Senate to bring in its report in ten days. The amendment should be adopted.

Robertson said the purpose of the resolution is to pave the way for the extension of the fire limits to the Nuuanu river, and the withholding of permits was only during the committee's investigations. The fire limits had been extended but little and the law had been made when the population of Honolulu was about one-half what it is now. The more rapidly the Territory goes ahead the more rapidly would the fire limits have to be extended in the capital city to protect the community. Since annexation every branch of the trade of the Islands has increased by leaps and bounds, and improvements and progress in such matters as these was imperative. The member who could not view the situation in this respect was lacking in his duty as a legislator. In not extending the fire limits he stood in the way of the progress of the City. The arguments at the morning session, he said, had no more to do with the case than the flowers that bloom in the spring. The land was valuable—the most valuable in Honolulu—and he could not be a politician, who owned land in the burned district. He was better off than any man in the House. No need to go into particulars over the "poor" men who owned Chinatown property. One of these was the Bishop Estate, which owned one-third of the property in the Islands ("Hoar, hear," said Emmelhuth). The natives who lived there prior to the fire boarded and roomed in tenement houses and paid rent to Chinese. The Hawaiians who did own property there were certainly not poor. As to the Chinese, he had a few unexpired leases. Robertson did not think the progress of the City should be stayed for them. "Do the members of the Fifth District want to see tumbledown rookeries erected by Chinese, which will be a disgrace to Honolulu? No, the country members want to see good stone and brick buildings such as they would find in any civilized community."

Emmelhuth, touching the matter of valuation in Chinatown, cited two instances

(Continued on Page 2.)

## AWAY WITH PAIN



**MEN**

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Pains in the Back, Pains in the Hips, Shoulders and Joints, It cures Lumbago, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Dyspepsia, Nervous Weakness, and all stomach and liver troubles. It gives new strength and health to all men or women.

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